Vol. XXXII....No. 9,969.

# BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

ATTEMPTS TO FORM A MINISTRY. DISEASELI AND THE EARL OF DERBY DECLINE OFFICE-REPORT THAT EARL GRANVILLE WILL BE PREMIER-FURTHER ADJOURNMENT

OF PARLIAMENT PROBABLE. LONDON, Saturday, March 15, 1873. The Weekly Economist, in its issue this morning. says a rumor was current last night that the Earl of Derby had yielded to the requests of the Conservatives, and would undertake the task of forming a

The Spectator, also a weekly paper, reports that the Earl of Derby will take the Premiership, but says he has determined to appeal to the country.

The London morning journals are generally of the opinion that the Conservatives will settle all questions in regard to the Ministry to-day.

Mr. Disraeli has declined to accept office. He waited upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace this morning to announce his decision, and explained to Her Majesty the reasons which impel him thereto.

The Earl of Derby concurs with Mr. Disraeli in the conviction that the Conservatives cannot accept the responsibility of forming a Government at this

Since the announcement this afternoon that Mr. Disraeli and the Earl of Derby had declined to accept office, nothing of a definite character in relation to the Cabinet crisis has been made public.

A rumor is current this evening that Earl Granville will be Premier, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone left London, to-day, for the country. He will probably return to the city on Monday.

LONDON, March 16, 1873. Mr. Gladstone had an interview with the Queen yesterday. It is probable that a further adjournment of Parliament will be asked for on Monday.

#### THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

BOW THE OPPOSITION TO MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL GATHERED STRENGTH-GENERAL CONDEM-NATION BY ALL PARTIES IN IRELAND-POSI-TION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS-RESOLU-TIONS OF THE PRELATES-RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIANS-ACTION OF LEARNED

The more the Irish University bill is considered, the more apparent are the characteristics which disqualify Mr. Gladstone from being a successful parhamentary leader. The bill was an attempt to form a compromise where a compromise was impossible. The chief feature which distinguished his bill from that of Mr. Fawcett was his evident desire to go beyond the latter and produce a scheme which would not only deprive the Roman Catholics of the pretext upon which their demands were based, but would also gratify their aspirations. The plan was laudable if those aspirations could be justified on any sound theory of political science; but it was injudicious from a more practical point of view, considering that their demands were inconsistent with the well-known opinions or prejudices of a majority of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Gladstone, in his effort to conciliate the Roman Catholics, appears to have neglected the simplest precautions to secure their support for his bill or even ascertain whether they would be satisfied with his concessions. He was so unsuccessful in effecting a compromise that precisely a fortnight after his scheme was made public the opposition was developed which frustrated his purpose and rendered his defeat certain. In that time the only important declaration in his favor was that of Magee College, one of the educational establishments which he proposed to affiliate with the reorganized Dublin University. But it was more to the interest of this institution than any of the other affiliated colleges to support the Government measure, for it had the prospect of obtaining privileges for its students which it could not otherwise enjoy. The plan of the Government, to far as any compromise between the factions in Ireland was concerned, was speedily shown to be a failure. It was rejected by Irish Catholics and Protestants, and, with the exception of Magee College, by all the learned institutions which were to be affected. The action of the Roman Catholics was awaited with the greatest anxiety among the Liberals. Twenty of those prelates discussed the bill for three or four days in the City of Dublin. Two of them held out for some time, but eventually the meeting unanimously adopted resolutions reitersting condemnation of mixed education, and, consequently, the measure of the Government. No great surprise was produced, for several days previous, Archbishop McHale declared that the scheme Government was "godless," and that the Catholics of Ireland sever obtain what they wanted until they should secure Home Rule. The following is the text of these import ant resolutions, which were signed on the 28th of Feb ruary on behalf of the meeting by Cardinal Callen, Bishop Conroy, and Bishop McDermott:

RESOLUTIONS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES. That, viewing with alarm the widespread ruit that, viewing with alarm the widespread ranged by godless systems of education, and addering to the declaration of the Holy See, we relierate the condemnation of mixed education as fraught with danger to that divine faith which is to be prized above all earthly things; for "without faith it is impossible to please God" (Heb. xi.. 6), and "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul!" (Matthew xvi.. 26).

ile we sincerely desire for the Catholic 2. That while we sincerely desire for the Catholic youth of Ireland a full participation in the advantage of University education, and in the honors, prizes, and degrees intended for the encouragement of learning, we are constrained by a sense of the duty we owe to our focks to declare that the plan of University education how before Parliament as being framed on the principle of mixed and purely secular education, is such as Catholic youth cannot avail themselves of without danger to their faith and morals.

2. That the distinguished proposer of this measure, proclaiming as he does in his opening speech that the

2. That the distinguished proposer of this measure, proclaiming as he does in his opening speech that the condition of Roman Catholies in Ireland in regard to University education is "miserably bad." "scandalously bad." and professing to redress this admitted grievance brings forward a measure singularly inconsistent with his professions, because, instead of redressing, it perpetuates that crievance, upholding two out of three of the Queen's Colleges, and planting in the metropolis two other great teaching institutions, the saine in principle with the Queen's Colleges.

4. That, putting out of view the few Catholics who may avail themselves of mixed education, the new bill, was a supplication.

with the Queen's Colleges.

4. That, putting out of view the few Catholics who may avail themselves of mixed education, the new bill, without its being avowed in point of fact, gives to Protestant Episcopalians, to Presbyterians, and to the new sect of Seculariats, the immense endowments for University education in this country, viz., to Trinity College some £50,000 or more, some splendid holdings, listary, and museum; to the new University, £50,000; listary, and museum; to the new University, £50,000; listary, and museum; to the new University is given mobiling; and, furthermore, the Catholic people of Irelacd, the great majority of the nation, and the poorest part of it, are left to provide themselves with endowness part of it, are left to provide themselves with endowness that the injustice is aggravated by another circumstance. The measure provides that the degrees and prizes of the new University shall be open to Catholics, but it provides for Catholics no endowed intermediate schools, no endowments for their one College; no well-stocked listary, museum or other collegiate requisite; no professional staff, not the means for coping on fair and equal terms with their Protestant or other competitors, and then Catholics thus overweighted are told that they are free to contend in the race for University prizes, and other distinctions.

5. That as the legal owners of the Catholic University, and at the same time acting on behalf of the Catholic people of Ireland, for whose advantage and by whose generosity it has been established in the exercise of that right of ownership, we will not consent to the affiliation of the Catholic University to the new University, unless the proposed scheme be largely modified; and the way the same objection to the affiliation of the catholic University to the new University, unless the proposed scheme be largely modified;

wher Catholic Colleges in Ireland.

7. That now more than ever it behooves the Catholics of Ireland to contribute to the support of the Catholic University, the one offly institution of the kind in the country where Catholic youth can receive University delication based upon religion.

8. That we address to the Imperial Parliament petitions embodying these resolutions, and praying for the smeadment of the bill.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRESENTERIANS.

The views of another important class of persons, wh exercised a great influence upon the fate of the bill, are shown in the resolutions adopted at Belfast on the 24th of February by the Committee appointed by the General watch over the progress of the University question."

These resolutions are as follows: 1. We are of opinion that through the University of Dublin any person in Ireland, wherever educated, should be enabled to obtain a degree who can pass the necessary examination. 2. We approve the proposal in the bill to separate the theological faculty from the University of Dublin and from Trinity College. 3. We believe that Trinity College should be opened so that its secular advantages may be made available for all Her Majesty's subjects, without reference to creed or sect, subject to

advantages may be made available for all Her Majesty's subjects, without reference to creed or sect, subject to such regulations as will remove all religious disabilities from its fellowships, scholarships, and other honors. 4. The Committee disapprove the proposal in the bill to leave Trinity College such a large proportion of its revenues, and are of opinion that provision should be made therefrom for the more liberal support and encouragement of non-sectarian education in connection with the Queen's Colleges. 8. We object to the recognition by the State of denominational colleges as part of a national system of University education, and to the affiliation of such colleges with the University of Dublin. 6. We object to the representation of denominational colleges as such on the Council of the proposed University of Dublin. 7. We object to the exclusion of modern history and mental and moral philosophy, as subjects of examination, from the rewards of the University. 8. We object to the proposal to dissolve the Queen's College in Galway, and believe that the Queen's Colleges and the Queen's University cannot be held to have bad a fair trial until Government shall have established a proper system of intermediate education in Ireland.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE OF DUBLIX UNIVERSITY. PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

From the time this question was first seriously agitated, Trinity College, which has given cause to all this excitement, took an advanced position in favor of Mr. Fawcett's bill for secularizing education. However, when Mr. Gladstone's bill came to their knowledge the senate of the University entered upon its discussion. Within the four days that this lasted there were only six persons who came forward and advocated the bill, and one of these was a medical doctor who was not gradnated in arts in any university, but who sits in the Senate by virtue of an honorary degree. With these exceptions, the whole Senate condemned the bill. The difference of opinion expressed by the speakers was confined to the question of establishing a denominational system or extending the principle of united education. The opposite theories were urged from various points in modified forms, a few members, such as Dr. Butt, the Home Rule Member of Parliament, boldly recommend ing the erection of a denominational University as the only effectual mode of satisfying the demands of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and removing the sense of grievance which they admitted to be felt. These were left, however, in a very small minority. The great preponderance of opinion was in favor of free, united education, the abolition of tests, the independence of the professors, and the maintenance of a high standard of

In these meetings of the Scnate of Dublin University, the most striking remarks were made by Dr. Traill, who proposed that the Senate protest against the withdrawal of the ancient privileges and powers of the University, and condemning the bill of the Government as prejudi cial to the cause of higher education in Ireland. He warmly advocated the principles of Mr. Fawcett's bill. In analyzing that of Mr. Gladstone, he strongly animadverted upon the omission of mental and moral philosophy and modern history from the professoriate, and the restrictions imposed upon teachers and examiners. The first, he said, was as unnecessary as it was degrading to a university. The Roman Catholic students at Trinity College had never avoided these subjects, as he could state from his own experience as a private teacher. There were at least eight Irish Roman Catholic Members of Parliament, who were gradnated in that University, two of whom were gold-medalists and one a silver-medalist in metaphysics and ethics. He pointed out other objectionable provisions of the bill, and said that the condemnation of such a measure should not be weakened by any qualifying clause. contrasted the provisions of Mr. Fawcett's bill with that Mr. Gladstone, and argued that the former would effect greater reforms and was more likely to prove a final settlement of the question.

Among those who, in the Senate, advocated the bill of Mr. Gladstone, the most prominent was a Mr. Kirkpatrick, who suggested that the Scuate ought to have in view the great political emergency which had ariset and the mode in which the bill preposed to meet it. Two schemes were before the country, each having vehement and numerous adherents, some of whom-he was himself one-were in favor of united secular education, and others were of opinion that each religious sect should have a university of its own. The bill adopted neither plan, but on the other hand, wholly rejected neither It was a compromise. The idea of compromis had nover been popular in Ireland, and all deplored the calamities which the uncompromising spirit of political and religious faction had brought upon He examined the provisions of their country. the bill affecting Trinity College, and while expressing regret that they did not include a change in the governing body, contended that the effect would not be injurious to the College. He complained that at present Presbyterians were debarred from the franchise of the University. As to the Queen's Colleges he maintained that they would not be injured by the bill, but he anticipated that when the restrictions were fully removed which now kept Presbyterians out of Trinity College, the Magee College, which was founded by an individual, and was not the creation of the Presbyterians, would be unable to compete with it.

adoption of a resolution, on the 28th of February, calling on the House of Commons to reject the bill of the Gov. ernment. Subsequently another resolution was adopted on the motion of Dr. Traill;

That in the opinion of this Senate it is desirable that the House of Commons should adopt the principles of the Dublin University bill introduced by Mr. Fawcett, which would prevent the ancient University being de-prived of its privileges while abolishing all religious tests in Trinity College.

CRITICISM OF THE COLLEGE AT CORK

It was hardly to be expected that the Queen's Univer-sity, whose colleges were to be affiliated with those of ose its power, would regard the change with satisfaction. But the Council of the College at (Cork has caused a memorial, signed by Robert Kane, President, to be published containing some notworthy criticisms upon the Government scheme. This memorial is of great length; but the following extracts will be read with

length; but the following extracts will be read with interest:

In the first place we observe that the New University of Dublin is to consist mainly of affiliated colleges, and that the power of admitting places of education to this privilege is committed to the Council of the University without any restriction or limit. We would venture to suggest that, from a natural desire to extend the usefulness of their body, the Council of the University might in the first instance, incautiously admit institutions wholly without adequate means of bringing and keeping their students up to the proper standard of acquirements. The necessary result would be to lower the examinations for matriculation and for ordinary degrees, as it would be, in practice, impossible to reject more than a certain proportion of candidates. We would, therefore, respectfully submit that the power of granting affiliation should be conferred upon the Crown, on the recommendation of the Council, who should be required to report that they have satisfied themselves that the proposed Colleges possess sufficient means of giving proper instruction in the subjects required for the University course. If it were further provided in the bill that every matriculated scholar abould carry on his studies either in some one of the institutions so affiliated, or in attendance on the University professors in Dublin under some collegiate discipline and control, the contemplated University would, in fact, be either through its own professors or through those in the Colleges, a teaching body, and not a mere examining board. But as it seems to be intended that its scholars may, after matriculating and, perhaps, obtaining a Bursary, absent themselves altogether from any academic instruction, and reside in any locality, even in England or Scotland, it would follow that, so far at least as such stadents are concerned, the University will still remain simply an Examining Board.

With respect to the constitution of the Governing Board of the University, we may be, perhaps,

With respect to the constitution of the Governments Board of the University, we may be, perhaps, permitte to say that when the plan proposed by the bil shall have obtained its full development, it seems to give too great predominance to the metropolitan part of the University, and must consequently exercise a deteriorating in

to say that when the plan proposed by the bid shall have obtained its full development, it seems to give too great a predominance to the metropolitan part of the University, and must consequently exercise a deteriorating influence upon the Provincial Colleges. The University professors will elect directly seven out of the 28 ordinary members of Council, and must, through those representatives, exercise considerable influence over the appointment of the seven others who are to be nominated by the Council itself. It may be fairly assumed that these members, being always on the spot, as well as vitally interested in, and thoroughly conversant with, the questions likely to arise, will possess a preponderating weight in the Council. The Examiners are to be elected, and the examinations in all subjects to be regulated, exclusively by the Council; and although there can be no doubt that every effort will be made to secure thorough impartiality, it cannot but be that the style of examination must be almost altogether controlled by the character of the teaching imparted by the future University professors in Dublio.

We would also respectfully submit that we have read with some apprehension the arrangements proposed for subdividing the Facuity of Arts for the purposes of degrees, believing that such a subdivision would be services in the University ingrious to the interests of the University; and we cannot but express an opinion that; the importance attached to the study of the ancient languages and literature is greatly exaggerated in the scheme. Setting aside the classes of modern history and philosophy, we find that the literary subdivisions overbalance the schemater reasons not yet known, and that the literary subdivisions overbalance the sent by the Postmaster reasons not yet known, will be retained owing it the order of the different branches of science, the entire office. Gen. Jones of science in the University which is actively engaged in their prosecution and advancement. The object of University reformers, bot

nize and make provision for these studies, and we cannot but be sensible of the low estimation in which degrees would be held which, not possessing the prestige of these of the older Universities, should fail to limply an adequate scientific training. For these reasons we consider the proposed system of grouping the subjects for degrees unsatisfactory, as it is also somewhat indefinite; and we think that on the scale adopted the group of Mathematical Sciences ought to be reckoned as equivalent to not less than two subdivisions; while ample materials for a third would be furnished by the sciences of experiment. The marked discouragement shown to modern history and to philosophy by their express exclusion from University teaching, and from the smallest share in its endowments, in non-opinion, deeply to be regretted, as prejudicial to the interests of intellectual advancement in the country; for it will not only exclude their study as compulsory subjects, but tend to eliminate them from the lists of voluntary subjects; and we beg leave to suggest that the difficulties in the matter may be partly met by allowing any candidate for Exhibitions and Pellowships in the University to substitute them for subjects having equal values in the subdivisions for degrees. We trust, moreover, that it will be found practicable to give place to the important science of political economy, as well as to disqualification shall attach to any candidate in any ex-

With respect to the provision which declares that "no disqualification shall attach to any candidate in any examination, by reason of his adopting in modern history, morai or mental philosophy, law, medicine, or any other branch of learning, any particular theory in preference to any other received theory," we would further crave leave to state that, although every competent and conscientious examiner does and must make allowance for diversity of opinions on questions with rezard to which different theories exist, yet that such a principle, if embedied in the act, especially when couched in such indefinite and comprehensive terms, may prove a source of a great unpleasantness and difficulty in conducting the examinations.

In conclusion, we beg respectfully to state that, for the reasons which we have ventured to submit to your Lordship and to Her Majesty's Government, we cannot avoid the conviction that the success, if not the very existence, of our College will be jeopardized, if the present University bill be passed without alteration in several important particulars. We would further point out that such a result cannot but seriously impede the advancement of learning in this province. Whether or not there may be national advantages to be locked for from the proposed measure which may countervail this local injury, it is not for us to determine; we have only endeavored to discharge our duty to the institution whose interests are confided to us by expressing the convictions we entertain as to the probable effects upon it of the proposed changes.

The Convocation of the Queen's University, in its de-

The Convocation of the Queen's University, in its defense of its own existence, has published a history of the education question in Ireland, with a statement of the reasons why the scheme of one central University should be rejected, and why the form of that scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone is especially objectionable. This body does not consist of office-holders, but of graduates of the Oneen's University of past years. The statement of Convocation pointed out how the University has been persistently made the object of assault by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The Bishop, it said, feared that the institution might recommend itself to the country, and gain an influence over adverse to their policy; Trinity the people College was at a distance in the capital, but the Queen's Colleges were at the doors of the people; notwithstanding this the colleges held their own, and continued steadily to make progress; though the declaration against them at the Synod of Thurles in 1850 checked that progress for a time, still it continued ultimately down to 1865, when it became apparent from the action of Mr. Gladstone that he thought the Ultramontane party too strong for them. This protest of the Convocation has a strong appearance of special pleading; but it contained arguments which were very well calculated to inflame the minds of anti-Catholics throughout the country. It was such opposition as this that led a large section of the Liberal party to abandon the Government to defeat. [For other British News see Second Pgae.]

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH WAR INDEMNITY. FINAL PAYMENT ARRANGED-PROVISIONS FOR THE EVACUATION BY THE GERMANS. Paris, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

President Thiers and Count von Arnim, the German Embassador, to-day signed a convention on the part of their respective Governments for the payment of the fifth militard of francs of the war indemnity by installments. The final payment is to be made on the 5th of September next, when all the French territory occu pied by German troops, including Belfort, is to be evacuated. Baring Brothers & Co. and the Rothschilds will undertake the financial arrangements.

PARIS, March 16, 1873; The new treaty between France and Germany provid ing for the evacuation of the French provinces was signed at Berlin yesterday, and the text is published. The German forces are to evacuate all the places they now hold in France by the 1st of July, with the exception of Verdun and vicinity, from which they are to withdraw on the 5th of September.

FOREIGN NOTES. It is announced that Senor Rios will succeed

Schor Olozaga as Minister of Spain to France.

Père Hyacinthe has begun to preach in Genoa with marked effect. His congregations are very large and he is fast gaining adherents. Donald Robertson of Queenstown, a promi-

nent railway contractor and ship-owner, died at Ottawa, Canada, last Friday, of inflammation of the lungs. French troops have been sent to the Spanish

frontier to assist the local authorities in the execution of the order requiring that all Carlists crossing into France In the Portuguese Cortes, on Saturday, the

Minister of Poreign Affairs announced that the Portuguese Consul has been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction of the Brazilian Government for an outrage to the Portuguese flag at Para.

MARSHAL SHARPE AND CIVIL SERVICE.

### A PROTEST ON BEHALF OF MR. CURTIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Believing in THE TRIBUNE's desire to do strict justice to every one, and sure that it cannot afford to do injustice to any, I ask the privilege of correcting an error into which your special Washington correspondent has fallen in his dispatch of this day's date. He says:

When the withdrawal (of Mr. Benedict's nomination When the withdrawal (of Mr. Benedict's nomination for Naval Officer of the Port of New-York) became accidentally known, and several of the leading journals of the country criticised the President's action, a Board, consisting of George William Curtis, Collector Arthur, and Jackson 8. Schultz, was appointed to select a man for the place. The child of that Civil Service Board was Marshal Sharpe. The report of the Board would be an interesting document to print just now.

Without doubt it "would be an interesting document to print:" and without doubt it can be produced, signa-tures and all, as the German philosopher produced the camel. But, on the very best authority, I beg to assure you that such Committee has never, to the knowledge of Mr. Curtis, taken any action in the premises whatsoever. If the other members have acted, they have done so without consulting him-who has been on a sick bed for a month past—and against a specific promise of one of them. If Marshal Sharpe has been appointed Naval but without reference to the special Committee charged with the duty of designating a proper man for the place, be assured that it is without Mr. Curtis's knowledge or consent. Men do not willingly consent to be thus pub nely-shall I say snubbed ! or would a stronger word be

By publishing the foregoing you will assist in render ing "honor to whom honor is due," and greatly oblige a CONSTANT READER. Kew-Brighton, Staten Island, March 15, 1873.

POSTMASTER JONES'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR. Postmaster Patrick H. Jones of this city tendered his resignation to President Grant in Washington on Saturday. His resignation will take effect of April 1, although his present commission will not expire till May. He fixes the time of resignation in order tha his successor may begin with a new quarter, the Post-Office accounts being settled quarterly. It is alm certain that the name of Thomas L. James, now Deputy Collector of Customs, as his successor, will be sent to the Senate to-day, the preliminary papers baving been sent by the Postmaster-General to the President. For reasons not yet known, this is a deviation from the Civil Service rules. Major Morgan, the Deputy Postmaster, will be retained owing to his experience in the affairs of the office. Gen. Jones retires to the practice of his profession-the law. Deputy Collector James will remain at his desk in the Custom-house until the change is effected. Col. Des Anges, the Chief Clerk of Deputy Collector James, is mentioned in connection with the

## NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1873. WOODWARD'S PARTNER.

ANOTHER SHARE OF RING PLUNDER TRACED TO JOSEPH B. YOUNG.

WHERE \$56,000 MORE OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY WENT TO-WOODWARD'S SHARE OF THE PLUNDER DIVIDED WITH HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW-THE IMPLICATED OFFICIAL RETAINED BY THE REFORM SUPERVISORS-A LINK BE-TWEEN THE OLD RING AND THE NEW.

Late investigations in various Departments and banks have resulted in tracing another of the famous "divvies" in the Interim Board of Audit plunder of 1869-70 to Joseph B. Young, at present Clerk of the Board of Supervisors as he was also at the time of the systematic robbery of the city by that body. The facts as now clearly established are stated in reports to the proper authorities, too voluminous to be published in full. A careful summary of the whole testimony, and the tables, with such explanations as are necessary to a full comprehension of the matter, are given below. Other statements, showing the percentage received by other minor members of the Ring, are also preparing.

It will be remembered that Elbert A. Woodward was the agent employed by Connolly, Sweeny, Tweed, Ingersoll, and the others of the Ring to make the pro rata division of the spoils among the several members. All the warrants of Ingersoll, Garvey, Keyser, Davidson, Smith, Miller, and the other real and fictitions tradesmen whose names forme on the vouchers for Court-house, Armory, and other work, were given to Woodward by Watson, deposited in bank, and drawn against by checks in favor of each of the conspirators. Woodward was a deputy clerk in Mr. Young's office; it has since become known that he was also his brotherin-law. In the special business in which he was engaged Woodward was also the "gobetween" of County Auditor Watson, whose duty it was to collect the bills and claims, and Supervisors' Clerk Young, who was required by the acts creating the Special or Interim Board to certify them correct before they could be paid. Watson and Woodward collected the false claims, and Young certified them correct. His certification has been found on all the warrants issued in payment of the \$6,312,541 37, which was the total of the Special Board of Audit swindle of 1870. Only neglect of duty or complicity in the frauds could have permitted this; tt is claimed by the officials making the investigation that the tracing of a portion of the plunder into Mr. Young's hands conclusively establish that he was cognizant of and party to the fraud.

An examination of the printed proceedings of the Board of Supervisors from Jan. 1, 1868, to May, 1870, for the purpose of ascertaining the dates of action by that Board, or of any of its Committees, upon the \$6,312,541 37 of claims passed by the Interim Board, has shown that no correspondence exists in amount between any of the bills purporting to have been allowed by the Interim Board and those referred to in the printed proceedings, except in the case of about \$70,000 of minor claims. This comparison shows that no claim passed by the Interim Board of Audit had ever been referred to the Board of Supervisors, or to any member or Committee thereof, except the minor claims above referred to. In other words, Mr. Young reported \$70,000 of just claims to the Board, and these were regularly passed upon; he kept carefully concealed from the Board and omitted from the records any allusion to the rest of the six million and more frandulent claims.

It adds to the magnitude of Mr. Young's alleged delinquency that the gross frauds which were so successfully carried through by this Board, never could have been consummated had he exercised ordinary vigilance before signing the warrants. He had acted as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for years and was fully conversant with all the matters before the Interim Board, and must have known that these claims had never been before the regular Board for approval, and that they had not been "collected from the appropriate committees thereof," as provided in the first and only resolution of the Interim Board. The claims had indeed never been before these committees, and he knew it. Notwithstanding this he signed all the warrants for the claims without apparently one word of protest; and received his share of the plunder, as shown below, without known objection.

The following table shows certain dividends arranged between Woodward and Young prior to the organization of the Special Audit swindle. The ventures previous to this time seem to have been small, though after a year's practice the operators appear to have grown bolder with success and to have divided thousands where previously they had taken only hundreds. This was part of the preliminary fraud which suggested and opened the way for the grander scheme of the Special Board of

STATEMENT showing payments by E. A. Woodward to Joseph R. Young from proceeds of miscellaneous County Warrants by checks on the National Broadway Bank:

Amounts and dates of certain de-

Dates and amounts of certain pay- ments of Wouldward by checks.		Young in the National Shoe and			
		Leather Hank.			
1869.		1869.			
Jan. 6	\$300.00 l	\$300 00Jan. 5			
Jan. 28	328 75	328 75Jan. 27			
	155 47	155 47			
May 25		453 75June 9			
June 10	453 75	790 82July 16			
July 17	790 81	790 62			
July 30	947 91	947 91July 29			
July 30	126 93	126 93July 29			
Aug. 6	1,665 47	1,665 47 Aug. 5			
Sept. 8	1,067 46	1.067 46Sept. 7			
Sept. 9	743 60	743 60Sept. 8			
		557 86Sept. 8			
Sept. 9		721 79Sept. 8			
Sept. 9	721 79	1,417 79 Oct. 14			
Oct. 15	1,417 79	860 87Oct. 15			
Oct. 16	860 87	860 84			
Oet. 25	829 98	829 98Oet. 23			
Oct. 26	832 05	832 05Oct. 25			
Oct. 27	478 35	478 35Oct. 26			
Oct. 30	1,017 19	1,017 19Oct. 29			
Oct. so	(140 81	140 81 3			
Nov. 9		200 47Nov. 8			
Nov. 9	\$ 200 47	604 90 \$			
	604 90	836 60Nov. 19			
Nov. 20	835 60	836 60			
Nov. 20	1,514 55	1,514 55			
Dec. 4	804 27	804 97 Dec. 3			
	( 291 56	291 56)			
Dec. 11	2 200 00	291 56 200 00 219 97			
***************************************	( 219 97	219 97)			
Dec. 30	143 88	143 88			
1920.	230 00	1870.			
1870. Jan. 20	701 46	701 46Jan. 19			
Jan. 26	814 64	814 64Jan. 24			
		300 00Jan. 26			
Jan. 27	300 00	714 26Jan. 29			
Jan. 31	714 26	314 50			
Feb. 7	314 50	314 50 Pob 17			
Feb. 18	396 94	396 94Feb. 17			
Feb. 28	297 31	237 31Feb. 26			
Feb. 28	100 00	100 00 Feb. 26			
March 10	467 61	467 61			
Marca re	( 378 73	979 73			
** 00	1000 00	189 76 }			
March 22	180 76	209 85			
	( 209 85	100 00			
March 30	100 00	5,708 67April 8			
April 9	5,708 67	5,700 01			
April 9	514 07	514 07April 8			

The table below shows what proportion of the great "Special Andit" swindle was received by Young. He has lately declared that the Ring had treated him shabbily, as he got only a small percentage considering the risks he had to take. It seems he got only \$27,365 80 according to this report for countersigning the false warrants, while Watson got a very much larger percentage for collecting and indorsing the fraudulent vouchers. The \$3,561,933 26 deposited by Woodward comprise all his deposits between May 6 and Aug. 9. The coincidence between the dates of deposit by Woodward and payments to Young would of itself indicate that the payments were from the proceeds of warrants, which fact is fully established by the evidence in possession of the authorities that less than one-third of the payments to Young from May 6 to Aug. 9 could have

been derived from any other source than the County

Treasury.

Statement showing payments by E. A. Woodward to
Joseph B. Young, from proceeds of "Special Audit"
Warrants by check on National Broadway Bank.

Dates and amounts of certain payments of certain deposits of certain payments of checks by Joseph B.

Dates and amounts of Woodward's deposits.	Woodward by checks.	Young in National Shoe and Leather B'k.
and the second	1870.	1870.
1870. May 6.\$104,831 45	May 9. \$1,015 34	\$1,015 34. May 7
May 7. 75,202 47	May 10. 1,097 88	1.097 88. May 9
May 13. 64,465 58	May 16. 907 64	907 64. May 14
May 14. 87,015 83	May 16 607 81	607 81. May 14
	May 24 2,108 40	2.108 40. May 23
May 21. 216,147 34	May 24. 907 08	907 08. May 23
May 23. 146,980 17 May 27. 81,117 15	May 28. 957 88	957 88. May 27
	May 30. 1,140 33	1.140 33. May 28
May 28. 140,084 58	May 31 747 99	747 99. May 30
May 30. 124,977 13	June (1)6 2,065 49	2,065 49 June 3
June 3. 210,028 91	June 8 2,587 40	9 587 40 June 7
June 6. 269,624 46		500 00 } do.
June 10. 281,342 27 June 13. 101,493 65	June 8. 1,000 00	1,000 00 } do.
June 17, 184,587 68	June 11., 1,427 53	1,427 53.June 10
June 20, 169,335 50	June 14. 667 85	667 86. June 13
June 24, 145,101 29	June 20., 1,013 96	1.013 96 June 18
June 27, 242,062 18	June 21., 1.354 93	1,354 93. June 20
June 30, 127,116 58	June 25., 1,007 76	1,007 76. June 24
July 1, 108,567 43	June 28., 1,364 07	1,364 07.June 27
July 8, 160,818 25	July 1 1,361 73	1.361 73.June 30
	July 2. 588 29	588 29. July 1
July 19. 98,352 54		774 62 July 26
July 22. 1,000 00		1,182 97. Aug. 1
July 26, 127,170 93		326 61.Aug. 8
Aug. 1. 151,074 39		582 23.Aug. 9
Aug. 8, 21,963 81	Aug. 10 582 23	Our morarde.
Aug. 9. 121,471 69	\$27,295 80	127,295 80

FRAUDULENT AFFIDAVITS VERIFIED BY YOUNG. The law required that all vouchers should be sworn to pefore a Commissioner of Deeds. It is in evidence that these affidavits were often false, and that many of them were certified as correctly sworn when, in fact, the alleged affiant did not exist. Among the vouchers cerufied to and paid under the administration of the present Court-house Commissioners, and on file in the County Bureau, are the following:

Bill of George S. Miller for carpenter work on Court-house, from May 5 to Nov. 9, 1870, paid

Court-house, from May 5 to Nov. 7, 1879.

Dec. 22, 1870.

Bill of George S. Miller for same service, from Nov. 10 to Dec., 1870, paid Jan. 14, 1871.

Bill in name of A. J. Smith, for carpets, olicioth, shades, &c., paid Dec. 27, 1870.

Bill in name of A. G. Miller, for cabinet work, paid Dec. 28, 1870. 1,876 50 39,181 85 Bill in name of A. G. Miller, 101 Sapadd Dec. 28, 1870.
Bill of A. J. Garvey for mason work, paid Dec. 38,168 15

ons named appeared and verified the same before Mr. Young, who is a Commissioner of Deeds, and who certifies the affidavit as having been made before him. The signatures to the affidavits on the bill of George S. Miller are forgeries. A. J. Garvey has stated that he never swore to this particular bili; that he placed his signature to the affidavit at the time the bill was prepared; that no notary or Commissioner of Deeds had certified it when he signed it, and that he never appeared before Young for the purpose of making oath to this bill. And as far as A. J. Smith and A. G. Miller are oncerned, they are myths; no such persons have ever xisted or appeared personally before Mr. Young. A LINK BETWEEN THE RINGS. As soon as the facts here stated had been collected and

arranged, steps were taken to secure the removal of Mr. Young, who, in spite of the reverses of his associates and flight of his brother-in-law, has retained his clerkship of the Board of Supervisors. The Board (which is the same as the Aldermen, that body taking the name of Supervisors when acting on county matters,) has been reformed, and is the same body to which the new charter delegates the appointing power of the whole city government. Some idea may be had of their policy in future appointments by allusion to their action on Young's case It was first of all intimated to Young by a friend and fellow-official, who had made the investigation, that the reports were conclusive against him, in order to give him an opportunity to resign; but he did not take advantage of it. On the contrary he seems to have fortifled himself against expulsion, for when the attempt was made to remove him it signally failed. The report was to have been transmitted to the Board of Supervisors, but on the advice of some members it was not officially presented and made public, but was shown to one or wo members only. On the 18th of January last, at a neeting of the Board, a resolution was offered as fol-

lows:

Resolved, That Joseph B. Young be and he is hereby removed from the office of Clerk of this Board, and that the present Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby appointed to act as Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, without, however, any allowance or compensation of any kind whatever in addition to the salary which has been fixed, and which he is entitled to receive as Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

This resolution was laid over, and no action whatever has been taken since. Mr. Young remains in his posi-tion, an important link between the old Ring and the new in the Board of Supervisors.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES.

The subjoined table is compiled from the returns for Governor at present accessible. They by no means represent the official vote of the State, as the returns from some towns are not included at all and others are merely estimated. According to the latest returns the election for Governor is still in doubt, with a probability that it will go to the Legislature. In the Congressional districts the Republicans have gained two mem ers, electing William B. Small in the Ist and Austin F. Pike in the Hd. The Democrats have reflected Hos W. Parker in the HIId. The Republicans have also secured a majority of three or four in the State Senate, and from present indications of about 40 in the House. Three of of the Governor's Council are Republicans and two are

Democrats.	16	73-			1872-	
Rep.	Dem.	Lib.Rep.		Kep.	Dem.	
Straw.	Weston.	Masou. B	Blackmer	.Straw.	Weston,	Scat.
Belknap 1,700	1,923	40	21	.1,988	2,315	61
Carroll 1,442	1,679	36	56	.1,972	2,383	49
Cheshire 2,935	2,016	48	5	.3,890	2,868	27
Coos 1.015	1,334	56	9	.1,453	1,977	37
Grafton 3,304	3,643	85	38	4,646	8,267	104
Hilisboro 6,259	5,236	51	211	.7,478	6,462	190
Merrimac 4,522	4.628	101	95	.5,129	5,269	114
Rockingham, 4,871	4,062	62	117	.6,108	5,157	6 160
Strafford 3,121	2,454	29	289	.3,588	2,838	159
Sullivan 1,737		31	98	.2,499	2,048	119
Total30,736	28,254	639	939	38,751	36,584	1,020

THE MODOC TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 .- Gen. Canby moved his headquarters to Van Bremer's ranche on Saturday, Col. Riddle, with Company K, 15th Infantry, came upon a party of Modocs and captured 35 of their horses. The Colones would have killed the savages, but was prevented by the pending peace negotiations. Schonchin and Charley Riddle refuse to come off the reservation. A new Peace Commission has been formed, composed of Gen. Canby and Messrs. Meacham, Rose urgh, and Odenal. The squaw Arting, who has arrived from the lava beds, says Capt. Jack wants to talk, but is afraid to come out. She says that Gen. Canby cannot control the soldiers, because they captured the horses and four children of the Modocs, This statement that any children were captured is pronounced false. Capt. Jack, it is said, wants Commissioners Meacham and Fairfield to come to him again and have another talk.

A WIFE MURDER AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15 .- Charles Cloak murdered his wife, Catherine, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, this morning, by striking her with an ax. He was arrested in the street, while acting very strangely, by the police, who denies his guilt. He was formerly a machinist at Cramp's shipyard, but being discharged became dissipated, and his wife, fearful of violence, slept in another room with two adopted children and his grand-mother. No one saw two adopted children and his grand-mother. No one saw the blow inflicted, but subsequently one of the children awoke and saw Cloak standing by the bedside lamenting that "some one had hurt Catherine." He left the house for a doctor, but did not return. The fatal blow was in-flicted on the temple, shattering her skull. An ax was found in the kitchen covered with blood. The Cloaks were about 50 years old, and had no children of their own.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Paul Fischer, a saloon keeper in Perry-st.
o. committed saidde Priday night by blowing his brains out with a
because his wife charged him with seducing their servant girl. James P. Milner, late Acting Collector of Internal Revenue of the Pitth Maryland District, charged with a misappropriation of public fonds, has been committed to jail, his former bonds men declined to become further security.

The Supreme Committed to Pitth Maryland District, the public former bonds men in the public fonds, has been committed to jail, his former bonds men in the pitth of the

....The Supreme Court at Boston has declined to and the motion for a new trial of James McShany, under sentence of ath for the nurser of his wife, and he will be hanged March 21, unless 6 Governor further reprieves him, of which there is little prospect.

the Governor further represent min, of which there is not prospect.

Col. Daniel Myer, an officer of the New-York State Volunteers during the Rebellion, was caught in the act of rubbing the Eric Railway freight care at Baffalo early Saturday. On visiting, his residence several thousand follars worth of property was identified as having been taken from the care at various times.

... John A. Houser, a brakeman, employed in the rard of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Relicad Company at Seranton, Ps., white engaged in coupling care, fastness versing, caught he foot in a frong and before he could extracte it as Krie ators car run over him, crashing his left log and breaking his right area as two-slaces.

#### PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOSTER'S DOOM.

HIS LAST SUNDAY. A SLIGHT CHANGE IN HIS DEMEANOR-ABANDON-ING HOPE.

As usual on Sunday, an air of painful quietness reigned almost supreme within the gloomy walls of the Tombs, yesterday. The gates were closed against the throng of visitors, who on the other days of the week pour in and out. The wardens and keepers, relieved of their operous duties, sat moodily at their stations of paced the corridors in silence. From the gratings of each iron door, particularly of those in the vicinity of the condemned cells, only the most subdued sounds issued, and the only strangers in the prison were the bereaved relatives of an unfortunate criminal. Without the Tombs the usual rumble of vehicles was hushed, and the streets round about were silent, save when the stillness was broken by the cries of a number of children who played upon the broad steps of the prison, spinning their tops and thought-lessly shouting before the very doors, little beeding that just beyond them lay a wretched man, who, before they would have another Sunday holiday, would ose his right to live, and be carried out, dead and disgraced, to his grave, leaving behind him a family of children like themselves. Though Foster has for months been preparing himself

for death, it was not until Saturday morning that the very shadow of hope was crushed within him, and even now it is alleged that he entertains a thought that influ ential friends at Albany will save his life. But Sheriff Brennan has told him not to indulge in vain hopes, but rather prepare as best he can to meet his fate. Fester, since his first arrest, has been careless and reserved, apparently believing that to manifest signs of emotion or fear would be unmanly; but now he is more nervous though less communicative, except to relatives. At 8 a. m. on Saturday, the Sheriff called upon Foster, and officially informed him that Gov. Dix had refused to commute his sentence. The prisoner had read the accounts in the newspapers on the previous afternoon, but could not believe them. He now fully realized their truthfulness, but was as usual very composed. He requested the Sheriff to conduct the matter in the quietest manner, and begged that as few people as possible should be admitted as witnesses. Foster also said that he did not desire to see any strangers in the mean time. Sheriff Brennan promised that his requests should be complied with in every particular.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng visited the prisoner later in the forenoon, and Mrs. Foster remained with her wretched husband nearly all day. No one was allowed to go into his presence yesterday except his brother and wife. Dr. Tyng was occupied elsewhere, and, therefore, did not see Foster. On Saturday, hundreds of people, most of them women, called on the Sheriff with applications for passes to see Foster, but they were refused admiss Under Sheriff Joel Stevens will conduct the execution, and tickets of admission will be distributed to-morrow. Deputies Dumphy and Daly watched with the prisoner ast night, and at 7 a. m. Deputies Cummins and Reilly will relieve them. The remainder of the watches are a

To-night, Deputies Hasson and Carroll; to-morrow, Deputies McGinness and Bryant; night, Deputies Glennon and Patten; Wednesday, Deputies Burns and Koehler; night, Deputies Baird and Galligan; Thursday, Deputies Brown and Gumbleton; night, Deputies Seebacher and Hanbury; Friday morning to execution, Deputies Dumphy and Daly.

THE GOVERNOR'S DECISION.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16 .- It is not expected that Gov. Dix will make any communication to Sheriff Brennan in Foster's case, as it is the duty of that officer in all such cases to execute the sentence of the Court at the expiration of the time fixed in a reprieve. It is supposed that the Governor's decision in the matter will be made only to the friends of Foster who have applied for the exercise of Executive elemency in his behalf.

> OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. THE GOVERNOR'S DECISION JUST.

From The Hartford Post.

We take no pleasure in the death of this man. Yet if he had escaped, the roughs would have taken. New York into their own hands. As Gov. Dix has refused to commune the sentence the death penalty will be inflicted next Friday, the time to which the respite was extended. To prevent this result the most extraordinary persons, species of evidence and sophistical arguments were brought forward. It is not untrue to nature to pronounce the whole crowd of infliencers a mob. It was composed of lawyers, doctors, judges, exjurymen, preachers, women, bank presidents, old friends, relations, pension officers, with 30 citizens bringing up the rear. They did not hear the case when it was tried, but the amount of light they were competent to shed on it shows the disadvantages of the common modes of trial, and how much better is the Lynch style, under which the cumbersome forms of law are dispensed with and the case tried strictly on its merits. Every objection these people urged on the Governor's attention was heard by the Court of Appeals, which saw nothing in the whole list to prevent an order to the Sheriff to go on whole list to prevent an order to the sherric to go on with the hanging. But the Governor has finally decided to lay all this aside, and considering only his duties to the public, adheres to his original decision, to let justice take its regular course. In this he will be well sustained by the better judg ment of all classes of society.

DRUNKENNESS THE INCENTIVE TO CRIME.

Foster's drunkenness was a condition in Foster's drunkenness was a condition in which a very large proportion of the roughs of this city pass their evenings all the year round—that is, a condition in which just drink enough has been taken to excite their quarrelsomeness, diminish their caution, and inflame their lust, but not enough to weaken their wills or diminish their muscular power. In this condition they rove about the city from one place of entertainment to another, breathing out threatenings and slaughter. If the Governor of this State shall, in the Foster case, make public proclamation that he considers a man's deliberate entrance into this condition sufficient to secure even partial release from legal and moral responsibility, then we say deliberately that a great blow will have been struck, not simply at individual security against violence, but at the very

THE RIGHT OF PETITION DOUBTFUL.

Gov. Dix has concluded that the interests of Gov. Dix has concluded that the interests of justice and public safety demand the execution of Fester, which will accordingly take place on the 19st inst. It was time that the Governor by some final action put an end to a situation extremely painful alike to the prisoner, the public, and almself. We hope that such an experience will not again occur. This extra-judicial discussion of a subject which our courts are expressly created to settle, is a needless, an indecent, and a very demoralizing spectacle. The propriety of inflicting the death penalty in any particular case is not a proper subject for public discussion. Having sanctioned general taws, the public should not be required to assume the duties of prosecuting and defending attorney in individual cases. In Foster's case it was the file-advised and very consurable action of petitioners which brought about this state of things. The legal right of printion cannot well be restricted, but it should be generally recognized that citzens have no more moral right to petition for the abrogation of a sentence, except upon allegation of original and substantial evidence, than thave to encourage contempt of law it may other case.

NECESSITY OF ENFORCING THE LAW.

NECESSITY OF ENFORCING THE LAW.

From the Blocketer Union and Advertiger.

Why is the prison called the Tombs, in New-York, filled with murderers—between one and two scores of them—to-day! Simply because the penalty fixed by law for the crime of murder has not been-enforced as it should have been. Laxity in the advantation of the law there has made the impression upon the minds of men that murder is a crime the penalty of which may be averted by the tricks of so-called galuninal lawyers, the use of money, or political influence, or all combined. The execution of Foster, and Stokes, and Seannell, and all others who are or may be convicted of their offenses, just in itself, will in incidental cross wipe out this impression, and write in its piace the certainty of the gallows. Gov. Dix. by refusing to interfere in the cases of Gaffaey and Foster, has in advance signed the death-warrant of every murderer in the State of New-York who may be convicted for two years to come. Of that fact no one can now entertain a doubt.

THE DEATH PENALTY NOT A PREVENTATIVE OF THE DEATH PENALTY NOT A PREVENTATIVE OF

If capital punishment really repressed crime Foster's banking might be a desirable futing. But unfortunately it does nothing of the sort. One year in England they hang 20 men for committing forgery of the Bank of England. The next year 20 were convicted of the same offense. Five hundred were banged in 25 years, but the crime was not repressed. Draw what morals you please from these terrible examples. If the fear of hanging is powerless to deter men from dehoerately afficing false names to commercial paper, it with hardly withhold the uplifted arm of a half-traced assassin. We must look deeper for the remedy. But in the mean time the majesty of the law is to be vimilicated in Foster's case.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW UPHELD.

Gov. Dix has recognized the rights of society to protection against the nearly assaults of drunker rowdles, and the necessity for the upholding of the targets of the law. We are not informed at present as to the grounds upon which the Governor's decision is based, but the public may reasonably feel assured that they are sound, and such as will meet with general approval.